

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

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INTERESTING DEVELOPEMENT.

(Continued.)

Statement of the Hon. Wm. D. Martin.

I was present when a meeting of the South Carolina Delegation took place at the house of General Hayne, in Washington, soon after the passage of the Tariff of last session. The object of that meeting was to consult freely with one another, and to determine whether any thing else remained to be done by the Delegation in their representative capacity, in relation to that subject. The principal point discussed was, whether any good would result from a protest against the act, drawn up and presented to the House by the Delegations from the Anti-Tariff States.

As to a dissolution of the Union, the subject was neither proposed nor discussed. Nor did any member propose that we should "abandon our seats in Congress, return home, and thereby end all further political connexion with the Government."

So far from having "finally determined, that although they would await the adjournment of congress, yet that, on their arrival at home, they would each visit their constituents generally, and among them make every effort to inculcate such doctrines and principles as would induce the people of the State to agree to and advocate a separation of the States," the very reverse was the fact. Every indication of public feeling which had been received from South Carolina, induced the belief that our constituents were much excited, and we determined that, on our return home, we would allay this excitement as far as possible, and recommend to the people to leave to the constituted authorities of the country, the task, as well as the obligation, of restoring to them their rights, and to the constitution its original character.

W. D. MARTIN.

October 20th, 1828.

Col. Drayton's Statement.

I make this statement, in consequence of having been requested by General Hayne and Major Hamilton, to put in writing what was said or acquiesced in by them, and by myself, at two meetings of the Delegation of South Carolina, held at the lodgings of General Hayne, in the City of Washington, shortly after the passage of the late Tariff Act.

At these meetings, the object of both of which was to consult as to the course which ought to be pursued by the Delegation of South Carolina, in consequence of the passage of the Tariff Law referred to, no propositions were directly or indirectly submitted excepting the following, which were acquiesced in *without the dissent of any one*: 1st. That when the Delegates went home, they should, by letter, communicate to each other the feelings and sentiments of the people within their Districts, upon the subject of the Tariff: that the Delegates should make no attempt to increase the excitement, which it was anticipated the provisions of the law would occasion: and that they should endeavor to prevent public meetings, and every expression of public opinion connected with the Tariff, until after the result of the Presidential election should be ascertained, it being declared, and apparently with the concurrence of all who were present, that the election of Mr. Adams or of Gen. Jackson, was a matter of little importance, compared with the existence or abolition of the restrictive system. 2d. That the Delegates should assemble at Columbia, at the commencement of the session of the legislature, not to obtrude their advice upon it, but to give any information respecting the Tariff, or any other Congressional proceedings, which the members of that Body might see fit to ask of them. 3dly. That, as whatever measures might be adopted would have more weight, if they were supported by all the States opposed to the Tariff Law, than if South Carolina stood alone, certain individuals of our Delegation should inform the Representatives of those States of our views, and invite them to a conference with us. Major Hamilton, after expressing

great indignation at the passage of the Tariff Law, said, that in his opinion, the proper step for him to take, and he had resolved to take it, was to go home, as he could no longer be of any service at Washington, to deliver his commission to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, & not to return to Congress unless he should be directed to do so by his constituents, who, he was sure, would approve of his conduct. I remarked, that I did not agree with Maj. Hamilton: that a representative had no other power than to represent his constituents in the Federal Congress; that he had no right to abandon his post; and that, if the People felt themselves aggrieved, it was for them to decide upon what the emergency required.—

Gen. Hayne said, that he concurred with me, and made some observations enforcing his opinion, which I do not retain in my memory. There was a conversation at one of the meetings, as to the effects which would be produced by a dissolution of the Union. Upon this topic, I do not recollect that Gen. Hayne uttered a word.—Major Hamilton remarked, that should South Carolina be driven from the Union by the restrictive policy, it would not be in the power of the government to enforce it; that the regular army was too small to create any apprehensions; that our sister States of Virginia and North Carolina would never suffer the Eastern or Northern militia to march through their territories, for the purpose of reducing South Carolina to subjection; and if they did, we should be able, successfully to defend ourselves.

Some observations were then made upon Major Hamilton's remarks, by one of the delegation, but not by Gen. Hayne. I stated that I regarded the Union to be of immense importance; that, much as I deprecated the restrictive system; partial, oppressive, and unconstitutional as I conceived it to be, I should yet consider the dissolution of the Union as a more serious calamity; and that when two evils were presented to us, as statesmen and as citizens, we ought to choose the least of them. Before the separation of the delegates, the individuals who had been deputed to communicate with the Representatives of the Anti-Tariff States, reported, that many of the Representatives had acquiesced in the propriety of our course, but that many others thought it to be inexpedient, none of them therefore had been invited to a conference with our delegation. We then adjourned, finally, it having been previously declared, that the agreement which had been entered into to assemble at Columbia, at the commencement of the next session of our Legislature, should not be binding upon us, but should be a subject for further consideration, to be decided upon after we returned to our homes. The foregoing, to the best of my memory, contains the substance of all that was said by Gen. Hayne, Major Hamilton, and myself, at these meetings, which were not conducted according to the forms of a deliberate body, it sometimes occurring, that whilst one was speaking, others were carrying on conversation together. I am positive that nothing more was either proposed, or agreed to be done by our delegation at these meetings, than what I have mentioned. I do not introduce the remarks of any of the other delegates, not because I suppose that those who made them, would be averse to my doing so, but because I should regard it as a breach of propriety and implicit confidence, to publish what fell from them, without their authority.

WM. DRAYTON.

Major Hamilton's Statement.

Having been requested by General Hayne, to furnish him with a statement of the circumstances which occurred at a meeting of a majority of the members of the South Carolina Delegation, at his house in the city of Washington, in the month of May last, on or about the passage of the Tariff—the following brief summary comprises all the material facts applicable to the subject:— 1st. It is utterly untrue, as insinuated by the writer under the signature of "Union," that a meeting at that time, before, or since, ever took place on the part of the South Carolina Delegation, for the purpose of promoting, or in any way considering the subject of a separation of the States.

The exclusive object of the meeting was, to ascertain how far the co-operation of the other Southern Delegations might be obtained, in placing on the journals of both Houses an argumentative exposition, in the form of a protest, against the Tariff; copies of which we

proposed to send to the Executives of the Anti-Tariff States.

2dly. When we did meet, a very free but desultory conversation took place between the members, both as to the extraordinary events which had marked the passage of the Tariff, its probable effects on the prosperity of our own State, and the irritation it was well calculated to occasion at home.— We all appeared to be under a very high degree of excitement at this new act of injustice against our constituents, which had been marked by circumstances of unkindness, not to say bad faith, on the part of some of our political friends, which filled us with indignation and dismay. In the course of a very animated conversation, I averred, that, as for my part, I had resolved the moment the Bill was engrossed, and the final question decided, to address a letter to the Speaker, to inform him that I had vacated my seat, and that I should not return again to witness the remonstrances of my constituents insulted, and their interests trampled upon, unless specially instructed by them to resume my duties, and that I felt certain that they would sustain me in this course; that I considered the South to be, in substance, on this question of taxation, without any representation, and the form might as well be dispensed with. I recollect distinctly, Col. Drayton, as well as some others of my colleagues, thought this step would be wrong; but, nevertheless, my mind was, at that time, so perfectly made up to adopt it, that it was a subject of anxious concern with Col. Drayton, Gen. Hayne, Mr. McDuffie, and Mr. Martin, to induce me to relinquish this measure; for which purpose they had interviews with me the succeeding morning after our meeting. My great respect for their opinions, and I trust, no slight consideration of the unpleasant situation in which they might have been placed, if this strong measure on my part had met with general approbation at home, induced me to relinquish it.— I deny that I submitted any proposition for the government of the conduct of my colleagues touching this suggestion, which was for the guidance of myself, because it would have been an act of presumption of which I trust I am incapable; besides, it was a point of delicacy and duty which each member was to settle for himself, although I am free to avow, that, without the South makes up its issue with the General Government by some such strong act, it will continue without any limitation, to be insulted and oppressed.

3dly. After ascertaining that an unanimous concurrence could not be procured of all the Southern members in the protest against the Tariff, we agreed to abandon this expedient, and on our return home, to correspond with each other as to the precise extent of the excitement existing in our several districts, which we would endeavor to allay, until the termination of the Presidential question; as we believed that one of the principal objects of the coalition was to drive the South into some act of violence, which might subvert the election of Mr. Adams. That after this election was over, we were perfectly satisfied that public sentiment should take its own direction, and if we found, that to our constituents, or to the members of the State Legislature, it would be satisfactory that we should meet at Columbia at the commencement of its session—we would there assemble.— This, however, was to form a subject for future advisement and decision, by correspondence. It is not the fact that the object of our meeting at Columbia was "to devise some plan of action for the State Government," but merely to give to the members of our State Legislature, such information of the character, bearing, and tendency of the Tariff, as they might desire to possess, and which we might have it in our power to afford.

4thly. I recollect distinctly, that either at the first or second meeting which took place at Gen. Hayne's lodgings, some one present observed, that a perseverance in the tariff policy, or prohibitory system, must lead to a dissolution of the Union—when Col. Drayton remarked that this was an evil greatly to be deprecated, which I believe met with universal assent. This, however, led to a long and ardent conversation on the resources of the State to sustain herself, in which I substantially made the remarks which Mr. Mitchell has attributed to Gen. Hayne. I certainly did say, that as to the federal government enforcing an unconstitutional law with the bayonet, it was an absurdity too monstrous to be entertained.

But if they did recruit an army from the power looms of the manufacturers, to force their infernal tariff down our throats, that I did not believe that our natural allies in Virginia or North Carolina would permit them to pass through their territories; but if they did, I had great reliance on the spirit of a free and gallant people, and in the holy enthusiasm of a just cause; and if our altars and firesides were invaded, we would have to meet our invaders like men, and I had very little doubt we would re-act, with considerable improvements, the victories of the 10th of June, Eutaw and Cowpens. So far from my considering this as a matter of reproach, I now re-assert it as my solemn belief and conviction; and if there is a miscreant so base as to accuse me of treason, because I will not consent to depreciate either the spirit or resources of my native State, I shall leave him in possession of his peculiar and exclusive patriotism, with a comfortable portion of my scorn and contempt. But that these remarks were intended either to urge the necessity, or even to countenance the propriety, of a separation of the States, I positively deny. No such proposition was considered, and hence the statement which Mr. Mitchell has given of Mr. McDuffie's opinions, is radically erroneous. I feel authorized, in the absence of that gentleman, to state, that, whilst he concurred, I believe, in most of the sentiments I expressed, he did not say "that he considered a separation of the state from the Union" as the only remedy, or that he "was prepared to go all lengths." He certainly did remark, that he believed a dissolution of the Union inevitable, if the Prohibitory System was the settled policy of the country, and further said that he did not doubt the ability of South Carolina to sustain herself. He did not say that whenever his constituents "failed to support his exact views, he would abandon them," but, he said what was greatly to his honor, of which I have a most distinct recollection, that, if his constituents were prepared to submit to the infamous system, which in effect was making them paupers and slaves, that they would have to find some other Representative than himself, for he could not consent to come there to be a passive witness of the insults and oppressions which were heaped upon them.

These are all the material facts which I recollect, excepting one, which is essentially material, that, during the whole of these conclaves, which Mr. Mitchell represents as atrociously treasonable, he appeared to assent to all that was both said and done. Even at the portentous suggestion which I made of my willingness "to come home," not one word had he to offer, but left, according to his own showing, the whole task of "putting down" to my friend Colonel Drayton. Whether the relation subsisting between this latter gentleman and myself—one of unbounded confidence, and, I am proud to say, of uninterrupted friendship—rendered the putting down process necessary, I leave to those who know us both to determine. But to return: such was the apparent cordiality with which Mr. Mitchell entered into all our feelings, such was the strong desire he expressed that we should meet at Columbia for further consultation, that I was greatly and unexpectedly gratified by his seeming ardor and co-operation.

JAMES HAMILTON, Jr.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Calhoun to Gen. R. Y. Hayne.

CANON, 22d Oct. 1828.

My Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I will state, so far as my recollection enables me, the object and circumstances of the meeting to which you refer, and which was held at your lodgings in Washington last spring.— The object of the meeting was, that the members of the Delegation should freely exchange their views and opinions as to the best mode of counteracting in South Carolina the injurious effects of the Tariff, and if possible to obtain the co-operation of other States, similarly circumstanced. No distinct plan for accomplishing this object seems to have been thought of by any member of the meeting. In all the conversations which took place in my hearing, there was no wish expressed by any person that a separation of the Union should take place, or a determination arrived at by any one, that on his return home he would use any means to increase the discontent already prevailing in the State in consequence of the passage of the Tariff.

Something was said about resigning our seats in Congress, and returning

home. It was not, however, submitted in the shape of a proposition to the meeting. As well as I recollect, Major Hamilton said if the rest of the members would unite with him, he would take that step. No one seemed to concur in the suggestion, and no more was said about it. At the moment, I imagined the expression to be prompted by a conviction, on the part of its author; that our further continuance there was wholly useless, the Tariff seeming to be the great object for which the session was prolonged. I did not suppose that he intended it as a formal secession of South Carolina from the Union.

I repeat in the most unqualified manner, that no proposition to attempt a severance of the Union was ever submitted or hinted at by any one, or any intention expressed by any one that he would use any means to excite the people to such a movement, or in any manner alienate their affections from the Union.

I am very sincerely your friend,
JOHN CARTER.
The Hon. ROBERT Y. HAYNE, Charleston.

Trade of the Susquehanna River.— Middletown was the sole mart for the small quantity of grain that was brought down the Susquehanna in keel boats and canoes, previous to and after the revolutionary war; for Middletown was the lowest point of navigation for these vessels, the Conewago Falls preventing their further descent. The grain was ground into flour at Fry's mill, or stored up and sold to the millers of Lancaster county.

In 1794 or 95, the first vessel in the shape of an ark, but very small in its dimensions, arrived at Harrisburg from Huntingdon, on the Juniata, and the Conewago Falls were run by it with safety. About the time of the invention of the ark, the Conewago canal, at York Haven, was commenced, and on its completion in 1797 or 1798, keel boats were enabled to pass through it, and down the river to Columbia. The river trade at Middletown was by this almost at once destroyed, and Columbia having become the lowest point of navigation, increased with astonishing rapidity. The period was short, after arks passed the Conewago Falls, until these vessels attempted the dangerous rapids below Columbia, and reached tide water. This, we think, must have been about the year 1798.

It was not until the trade of the Susquehanna had thus reached tide water, that it became an object of solicitude to the merchants of Baltimore, and as its importance became every year more evident, they engaged in the construction of the Maryland canal, which was designed to overcome as much of the rapids between Columbia and tide as were in the state of Maryland. And although frequent appropriations were made by Pennsylvania, to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna and its branches, above Columbia, no appropriation was made for the improvement of the river below that point, until the year 1823. Then a commission, consisting of McMeens, Hyde and Wilson, was appointed by the legislature, to co-operate with the Maryland commissioners, in improving the navigation from Columbia to tide, and a liberal appropriation made for this purpose.— Previous to this, the navigation between Columbia and tide was extremely hazardous, and heavy losses were yearly sustained; and now the risk of running an ark between these points is considered next to nominal.

The York Haven canal was originally a Philadelphia concern, but in 1819 it was disposed of to a Baltimore company, by which it is now held.

The Baltimoreans had become alive to the importance of the river trade, and paid an enormous sum for the canal and grist mill that yet stands at York Haven. They erected besides a large stone mill (burnt down three years since,) store houses, &c. They purchased a great proportion of the wheat brought down the Susquehanna in keel boats, and the boats were supplied from their store houses with salt, fish, and plaster for the consumption of the Susquehanna and Juniata country.

Harrisburg Chronicle.

Naples is at war with Tripoli. A squadron of three heavy frigates, two corvettes, and sundry bomb vessels, on several days in August, fired off 400 shells, 50 rockets, and 400 cannon balls towards Tripoli, but at so great a distance as not to have killed one person! After these gallant affairs, the squadron departed, and the Tripolitans were fitting out vessels to act against Naples.

FROM A MANUSCRIPT POEM, (By a Youth 18 years old.)

—“Remember time is on the wing,
And flies like lightning past;
That nought on earth again could bring
The day before the last.

And, Oh! whatever be thy part,
Let this thy mind control—
The day of duty is but short—
Thou hast a living soul.

Remember **HIM** who died for thee,
Whose blood can fully save;
Who suffered death upon the tree,
And visited the grave.

Canst thou forget **IMMANUEL** kind,
Who came from worlds of light,
To heal the sick, restore the blind,
And make the crooked straight?

Oh! bear in mind the bitter groans,
The gall, the smarting rod,
The bleeding side, the crown of thorns,
The dying moans of God.

The temple's veil was rent in twain;
The graves gave up their dead;
And darkness o'er creation came,
When Jesus bow'd his head.

And shall not we, the worms of earth,
The shadows of a day—
Vile cursed sinners from our birth,
Wirk gratitude display? W. P. P.

THE STARS.

Yes—bright and glorious are ye yet,
In unalloy'd and stainless light;
Like gems around the coronet
That girds the dusky brow of night.
High—high above the darken'd earth
Your mystic course hath ever been,
Shedding the same pale radiance forth,
Upon the dim abode of men.

Earth's glories pass—her proudest things
Give token of their sure decay—
The shade of final ruin clings
Around the beautiful and gay.
The tower that guards the monarch's form
Is number'd soon with visions past—
The oak that battles with the storm
Lays down its verdant head at last.

But there ye shine—in light and love,
As pure as at creation's dawn,
When through the glorious realms above
Your anthem hail'd the rising morn!
The chance and change of human ill
Affect ye not—nor stain of crime;
But there ye shine in beauty still,
Unscathed by the wing of time.

The earth has much to lift us up
Beyond its scenes of care and strife,
And mingle in our bitter cup
The foretaste of a happier life;
But nought of all created things
Hath power like yonder starry sky,
To lend the soul ethereal wings,
And lift the chainless thought on high.

THE ROSE.—By Mrs. SIGOURNEY.

I saw a rose in perfect beauty; it
rested gracefully upon its stalk, and its
perfume filled the air. Many stopped
to gaze upon it, many bowed to taste its
fragrance, and its owner hung over it
with delight. I passed it again—and
behold it was gone—its root had wither-
ed; the enclosure which surrounded
it was broken down. The spoiler had
been there; he saw that many admired
it; he knew it was dear to him who
planted it, and beside it he had no other
plant to live. Yet he snatched it se-
cretly from the hand that cherished it;
he wore it on his bosom till it hung its
head and faded, and when he saw that
its glory was departed, he flung it rudely
away. But it left a thorn in his bo-
som, and rainily did he seek to extract
it, for now it pierces the spoiler, even
in his hour of mirth. And when I saw
that no man who had loved the beauty
of the rose, gathered again its scatter-
ed leaves, or bound up its stalk which
the hands of violence had broken, I
looked earnestly at the spot where it
grew, and my soul received instruction.
And I said, let her who is full of
beauty and admiration, sitting like a
queen of flowers in majesty among the
daughters of woman, let her remember
that she standeth upon slippery places,
“and be not high minded, but fear.”

Indulgent Parents.—The wise man
says, “foolishness is bound up in the
heart of a child, but the rod of correc-
tion shall drive it far from him.” Ve-
ry indulgent parents (I mean those
who blind their eyes to the follies of
their offspring) should consider, that if
this correction is not administered at
home, their children will not escape it
when they go abroad into the world.—
That discipline which is omitted in the
nursery, will be imposed in active life
—and too often applied in the peniten-
tiary. I look with an eye of pity upon
a spoiled child, and with commiseration
upon its fond parents—enslaved by the
time which will soon come, when a
father's or mother's fondness will have
no power to absolve its misconduct;
when the world with its rigid opinions,
will severely reprehend those bad hab-
its, that audacious deportment, that
rudeness of language and conduct,
which were pardoned or thought pret-
ty in childhood; and by its inexorable

laws, those gross immoralities, the
seeds of which have been matured
by parental indulgence. I commiserate
the parents, because I foresee that every
improper indulgence—every omission
to correct where correction is due, will
even to them be severely retributed.—
The fond parents can spare the rod—
can conceal its fault, or can pardon or
protect the little culprit; but a father's
partiality and commendation of his
children cannot, if they are ill educated,
obtain for them the respect of the
world; nor can a mother's tears avert
the rod of public justice, should their
children practise those things when of
age, which have so frequently been pas-
sed over as venial in childhood.

Every one remembers Aesop's fable
of the young man going to the gallows,
who, meeting with a woman in the way,
bit off her ear. On being reprimanded
by the spectators, he replied: “This
woman is my mother. When I was a
small boy, I stole a knife and carried it
to her; if, instead of concealing my
crime, she had whipped me severely,
and made me return the knife and beg
pardon of the owner, I should not now
have been going to the gallows.” Re-
flect parents, what must have been the
feelings of such a mother!

Minds the most congenial, and seem-
ingly formed to coalesce in the sweet-
est union, may sometimes, by missing
the precise moment of explanation af-
ter a slight misunderstanding, separate
forever. Let us learn a lesson from this
fact, which may be useful to the proud-
est heart and the most delicate sensibi-
lity—that there is no pride so high, nor
delicacy so refined, as to be above the
aid of mutual concession. How many
blossoms of happiness have been shaken
from the tree and died prematurely, and
how much sourness has been engrafted
in their places, merely from the want
of such timely sacrifices.

“It is a dangerous habit—because it
leads to superstition—to be continually
inquiring, why a particular event hap-
pened at a particular time; or why it
came at all. But, believing as we do in
the overruling providence of God, we
cannot doubt that every event, proceed-
ing from him, was designed by infinite
goodness, and directed by infinite wis-
dom.—I have no reason to think, that
my life has been marked by any pecu-
liar circumstances; yet, in looking back
upon it, I think I can perceive some
good purpose intended or produced by
every disappointment or trouble which
has befallen me. My first serious im-
pressions were received in sickness;
and if they have been preserved or
deepened, it has been by repeated at-
tacks of disease. I am certain if I had
enjoyed a life of uninterrupted health, I
should have been far less deserving of
the esteem or affection of my friends.
I wish to bring myself, and you, and all
my friends, to such a perfect confidence
in the goodness of God, as to submit
with patience and even cheerfulness, to
the discipline of life. I am sure that
we are never nearer to happiness, than
when we can speak of the afflictions of
life, and, from trust in God, can add,
“that none of these things move us.”

A Practical Lesson.—The other morn-
ing a young chimney sweeper was sear-
ched upon an ale-house bench, and in one
hand his brush, and in the other a hot
battered roll. While exercising his
white masticators, with a perseverance
that evinced the highest gratification,
he observed a dog lying on the ground
near him. The repetition of “poor fel-
low, poor fellow,” in a good-natured
tone, brought the quadruped from his
resting place. He wagged his tail,
looked up with an eye of humble en-
treaty, and in that universal language
which all nations understand, asked for
a morsel of bread. The sooty tyrant
held his remnant of roll towards him,
but on the dog gently offering to take it,
struck him with his brush so violent a
blow across the nose as nearly broke
the bone. A gentleman, who had been,
unperceived, a witness to the whole
transaction, put a sixpence between his
finger and thumb, and beckoned the
chimney sweeper to an opposite door.
The boy grinned at the silver, but on
stretching out his hand to reach it, the
teacher of humanity gave him such a
rap upon the knuckles with a cane as
made him ring. His hand tingled with
pain, and tears started from his eyes,
when he asked what that was for? “To
make you feel,” was the reply. “How
do you like a blow and a disappoint-
ment? The dog endured both?”—
This was a good practical lesson, the
record of which will have better effect
than a volume of ethics.

The Moral Influence of Oysters at Home.

“Moral!”—physical you mean,” says
some one, who has found oysters nour-
ishing and medicinal. “No, I mean
moral, in the best and strictest sense of
the terms, not, however, to the exclu-
sion of their physical influence upon a
weak stomach, or a husky chest. In-
deed, it was their medical virtues which
first made me acquainted with their

moral influence. In this
way, I was once in the habit of supping
out oftener than was quite agreeable to
a ‘certain person’ at home. Not that I
kept bad company, or bad hours; I did
not, nor was I intemperate, but she
maintained that she had too little of
my company. There was some truth
in this; but as no other fault was im-
puted or implied, it had no effect. I
was expected in a wide, though select,
circle; and she was welcome to accom-
pany me, if it so pleased her. It did
not please her. Well, I went on as u-
sual, until a long succession of hot or
heavy suppers deranged my stomach.—
However, she did not upbraid me, but
hinted gently that supping at home was
the only remedy. Sup on what? said
I. Why on oysters, said she. I don't
like them, said I. Try them, said she.
I obeyed, and slept better that night. I
shall have oysters again, said I. You
shall, and welcome, said she. Well;
home I came between the hours of eight
and nine o'clock. I shall never forget
it. The night was cold and stormy.—
But there was she, smiling in all her
loveliness, in the snug parlor; my slip-
pers were waiting within the fender;
my own arm chair was in its own place,
and the fire beaming as with conscious
pleasure. The parlour never struck
me before, as being compact in beauty.
It now seemed a little sanctuary, calm
and holy. This is home, thought I.—
She saw the effect, and rang for the oy-
sters. There was no table set out: but
a tray was set upon her work table. On
the dish lay eighteen unopened oysters
and a new oyster knife. I can't open,
said I. Try, said she. I did; and laugh-
ed at my own awkwardness.

“Next night 'twas the same,
“And the next, and the next.”

The oysters were sadly mangled, but
they were so sweet in their own liquor!
However, I soon became a capital hand
at opening them, and got proud of my
dexterity. What was the effect? Why
a confirmed habit of staying at home,
an improved tone of stomach, a perfect
domestic happiness.”

A poor simple Highlander, who last
week made his appearance at Stirling
store, and purchased a cart of lime, met
with an adventure sufficiently untoward
and provoking, but fortunately, nowise
disastrous. Donald had no sooner got
his cart well filled, than he turned his
own and his horse's head to his dear
Highland hills. He had not, however,
got far beyond Stirling Bridge, when a
short shower of rain came on. The
lime began to smoke. Donald, suppo-
sing it to be nothing more than a whiff
of mountain mist, proceeded on his way,
regardless of the descending torrent;
ever and anon bestowing a smart whack
on the bony posteriors of his Rosinante,
to quicken his pace. At length Donald
became enveloped in a cloud; and no
longer able to see his way before him,
he bethought him it was time to cast a
look behind, and was not a little amazed
to discover that the whole cause of an-
noyance proceeded from his cart of
lime. It was on fire—but how, was be-
yond his comprehension. He stopt his
horse and stood still, in hopes that the
rain would quench the intruding ele-
ment. Remarking, to his own aston-
ishment, that this was only adding fuel
to the flame, he actually drove the cart
to a stream at a short distance, and tak-
ing his spade, began busily to shovel
the water on the smoking load. This
speedily brought Donald's difficulties
to a crisis; for his steed, unaccustomed
to the heat, which threatened to divest
him of his tail, began now to exhibit to-
kens of open rebellion. Besides, seeing
his cart was in danger of being burnt to
a cinder, and not knowing but the horse
might take it into his head to com-
mence burning too, he was resolved the
bewitched load and “puir beast and
braw bit cart,” should instantly be dis-
united. He accordingly unyoked the
impatient animal, and immediately
hurried the smoking lime into the
stream, triumphantly exclaiming, as
the hissing mass yielded to the over-
powering element: “the de'il's in her if
she'll burn now.” *Stirling Ad.*

A sailor-boy on board of his Majes-
ty's ships, who had been for several
years on a foreign station, and had hard-
ly ever been ashore, asked leave last
week to have a trip by land, and accord-
ingly proceeded to Alverstoke, where,
for the first time in his life, he witness-
ed a funeral. He was evidently very
much surprised at the ceremonial, and
when he returned on board at night, he
could talk of nothing but what he had
seen at the church-yard. “Why what
d'ye think they do with the dead cor-
pse ashore?” said he to a shipmate.—
“How should I know,” said the other.
“Why then Bill, may I never stir,” re-
plied Jack, “but they put 'em up in
boxes and directs 'em.”

Lieut. White relates in his history
of a voyage to the China Sea, that at
Saigon, in Cochin China, there are no
fire engines, and that, in cases of conflag-
ration, to prevent fire from spreading,
the adjacent houses are prestrated by

means of elephants, “one of those pow-
erful animals being sufficient to level
with the ground any common building
in the country.” Their mode of pro-
ceeding is to push their heads against
the object to which they are directed
by their drivers, by which its total
demolition is speedily effected. It
would not be unwise to import a few of
these mighty substitutes for engine and
hose, into some of our cities where the
new buildings are of a loose and ricket-
ty character. *Nat. Gaz.*

The following strange and incredible
story appears in the York (Eng.) Her-
ald:—“Last week a man passed thro'
York, who is subsisting upon precari-
ous charity, and who calls himself Wil-
liam Leek, and describes himself as
having formerly been at sea, and who is
laboring under the following very re-
markable affliction. There is every
external evidence of a living creature,
apparently the size of a rat, being in his
stomach. It is incessantly in motion,
except when the poor fellow eats and
drinks, and then, the moment the act of
swallowing commences, it may be ob-
served to rise towards the throat, and,
from the form the man's stomach as-
sumes, it seems to be busily engaged
in devouring the food he is taking.—
When he drinks, on applying the ear
to his stomach, a sound resembling that
made by a dog or cat when lapping wa-
ter, may be distinctly heard; once a
month this unseen reptile, or whatever
it is, secretes the food it has taken, and
the effects upon the man are melanco-
ly in the extreme. The anguish he suf-
fers throws him into fits, in the parox-
ysms of which he used to tear his flesh
to such a degree, that, his teeth have
been forced out by the gags which it
has been found necessary to put in his
mouth—the marks of the bites are still
visible on his left, or, as he terms it, his
larboard arm. He has been laboring
under this singular malady three years,
and the only account he can give of its
origin, is the drinking, about that time,
of some water out of a stagnant pond, in
the fens of Lincolnshire. He says he
has been in the London hospitals, and
minutely examined by Sir Astley Co-
oper, who pronounced his case a very
singular one, but for which he could
prescribe no remedy. He informed us
that he had had poison administered to
him to the greatest extent that the fa-
culty durst prescribe, but it had no effect
upon the strange tenant of the stomach.
He spoke with much resolution upon his
hopes that, after his death, the opening
of his body might unravel the mys-
tery, and perhaps be of service should
any other individual fall into a similar
misfortune. He is obliged to take
meat with him when he retires to rest,
for though, while he sleeps, the mo-
tion in his stomach ceases, yet he is
not allowed to repose long before he is
awakened by a craving for food, which
he is obliged immediately to adminis-
ter. The case is certainly a most ex-
traordinary one, and there is, from the
frank manners of the man, no reason
to suspect any deception—indeed, the
nature of the external evidence is such
as, in our opinion, to prevent its possi-
bility. *English paper.*

Origin of Turncoat.—The Duke of Sa-
voy took indifferently sometimes the
part of France and sometimes that
of Spain. For this purpose he had a
justeau corps, or close coat, white on
one side, and scarlet on the other; so
that when he meant to declare himself
for France, he wore the white outside,
and when for Spain, he turned it and
wore the red. This is the origin of the
proverb *tourner casaque*, or to turn your
coat. *Sportsman's Mag.*

What trifles govern the world?—A
captain of a privateer, by refusing to
give his daughter in marriage to the
young Napoleon, laid the foundation of
that imperial structure, on which the
world gazed with wonder, and which
all the might of Europe could scarcely
overturn: “For (says Napoleon) it is an
error to believe, that a grand ambition
occupied me at that period of my life;
and had he not refused me his eldest
daughter, I should willingly have aban-
doned the sword to devote myself en-
tirely to the estate of my father-in-law.”

Incredible Barbarity.—Wood was for-
merly so scarce in Patagonia, and cattle
so plentiful, that sheep were driven into
the furnaces of limekilns to answer the
purpose of fuel. We should not have
dared to repeat this fact, however un-
doubted, if a decree of the king of
Spain, prohibiting the barbarous cus-
tom, were not still preserved in the
archives of Buenos Ayres.

Memoirs of Gen. Miller.

Tea.—The consumption of tea is in-
creasing every year. In 1823, the im-
portation was 24,000,000 lbs.; in 1826,
it was 30,000,000 lbs.; and in the year
ending January 5, 1828—39,745,147 lbs.

The cold was so intense in Siberia
last winter, that mercury remained fro-
zen 40 days together.

From Allison's Sermons.
ELEGANT EXTRACT.
“There is an eventide in human life;
a season when the eye becomes dim,
and the strength decays, and when the
winter of age begins to shed upon the
human head its prophetic snows. It
is the season of life when the Autumn
is the most analogous; and which it be-
comes, and much it would profit you,
my elder brethren, to mark instruc-
tions which the season brings. The
spring and summer of your days are
gone, and with them not only joys they
knew, but many of the friends who
gave them. You have entered upon
the autumn of your being—and what-
ever may have been the profession of
your spring, or the warm temperament
of your summer, there is yet a season
of stillness or solitude which the bene-
ficence of Heaven affords you, in which
you may meditate upon the past and
future, and repose yourself for the
mighty change which you are soon to
undergo.

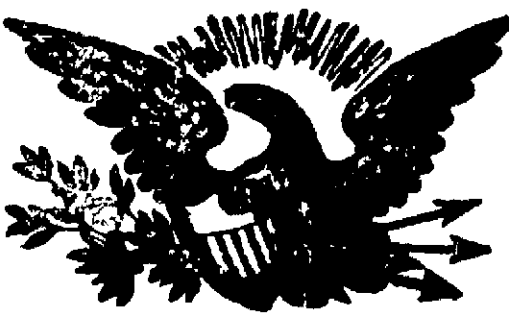
“It is now you may understand the
magnificent language of Heaven—it
mingles its voice with that of Revela-
tion—it summons you in these hours
when the leaves fall and the winter is
gathering, to that evening study which
the mercy of Heaven has provided in
the book of salvation. And while the
shadowy valley opens, which leads to
the abode of death, it speaks of that
love which can comfort and save, and
which can conduct to those green pas-
tures and those still waters, where
there is an eternal spring for the chil-
dren of God.”

DEATH-BED OF THE SINNER.

What can be expected when death
comes in a violent and sudden manner?
Would you correctly estimate the op-
portunity then afforded, let this esti-
mate be founded on facts and not vain
imagination. Go and stand over the
sick bed of a fellow-mortal, who has de-
ferred repentance to that hour. See
him in every stage of disease. Mark
him while tortured with those fierce
pains which violent disease inflicts in
its first assault. With what lion
strength it grapples on its victim.—
And his strong nature, while yet unsub-
dued, struggling and buffeting amid
the billows of disease. In the anguish
of the first onset, he has no moment and
no thought to bestow on a preparation
for death. Visit him again at a subse-
quent period, when his malady begins
to gain the mastery of his constitution,
and he has no longer the strength to
sustain nor the sensibility to feel such
tossing, racking agonies. You see him
more still and silent. What is now
the spectacle? Is this comparative
calm which has succeeded, the conven-
ient season you are promising yourself?
Leisurely seated by his bed side, you
may there watch what is going forward
and then judge. Mark how the des-
troyer, who has now gained the mas-
tery, is more gradually bringing on the
catastrophe. Gaze on the wan counte-
nance of the victim as he lies exhausted
and languishing. The bloom and
freshness of health, are exchanged for
the livid image of death. See the now
imploping, now despairing eye he turns
on the physician. And now be silent,
while you hear the faint and hollow
groans, forced by those un pitying pains
which ever and anon are returning to
finish their work upon him. And now
again, as they subside for a little space,
see him feebly wave his emaciated
hand, and with exhausted strength
just move to and fro his restless head.
And now he reclines in quiet for a mo-
mentary respite. Nature is left to
breathe and gather a little strength to
bear up through another struggle.—
During this little season of stillness,
approach, and in a soft and sympathiz-
ing tone, ask the poor soul the ques-
tion, if he is enjoying that convenient,
that happy season, to make his peace
with God, which he used to promise
himself on the dying bed. Ask him
if this is such an hour as he had thought
of, in which to meet the Son of Man.
Oh! the iron heart cannot be found in
the bosom of man, to put such a question
at such a time! You know the answer
he would give. And you know the ag-
ony of horror with which such a ques-
tion must overwhelm his sinking spirit.
If not utterly stupid, the very thought
of that delusion, which made him pre-
sume on a deathbed repentance, strikes
as a dagger to his heart, more emen-
ated than the shaft of death! Visit
such a scene as this, and it will repeat
in your ears, with more than earthly
emphasis, that man-kind but rejected
promotion of our Saviour—in such
an hour as ye think not, the Son of
Man cometh.” Such, oh precious and
deluded fellow mortal, will you soon
find it, if, while in health, you continue
to postpone your preparation to meet
him. When flesh and heart shall fail
you, then will you mourn at last and say,
How have I hated instruction and
mine heart despised reproof.

Christian Spectator.

The number of persons in connexion
with the Methodist Church in the Uni-
ted States, is 131,703.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, DEC. 3.

Daring Act.—The Bank of Chambersburg was broken open in the night of the 24th ult. by some villains boring out the lock of the front door. They were unable, however, to enter the vault, where the moneys are deposited—and obtained nothing, but \$700 of Counterfeit money, which was in the Banking room.

We are informed, that one of the robbers was taken on Saturday night last, and one-half of the counterfeit money found on him. He is a young man, supposed about 20 years of age, named WILLIAM SLIDER, who was raised, we are told, in the neighborhood of Hanover, York county. It was thought the remainder of the gang would be apprehended. The watchman has been dismissed by the Directors, for his negligence.

Since the above was in type, we learn, that another man named JOHN V. BENJAMIN, has been taken.

Capital Punishment.—Since we have been able to form opinions upon any subject, we have been conscientiously opposed to the punishment of death, for any crime whatever. The mere fact of deliberately taking away the life of a human being, by the officers of the law, even though it were an atonement for a similar crime perpetrated by that individual, has something in it, which has ever been revolting to our feelings. We have thought, that, if it becomes necessary, for the safety of society, to remove a criminal from amongst us, incarceration for life would be more grateful to humanity, and answer the end aimed at. Our feelings upon this subject, have been awakened, by the following description of what must have been a heart-touching scene, to those possessing the common feelings of humanity, who witnessed it. It was the execution of a negro slave, CHRISTIAN SHARP, at Washington, Pa. on the 21st ult. convicted of the murder of his master, who was carrying him to the South, we believe, to sell him—and convicted on circumstantial evidence only. The "Reporter," after detailing all the preparations for execution, the parade of military, and the final adieu, presents us with the following awful scene, which has called forth our remarks:

"The Sheriff then adjusted the cord on his neck, and having cut the rope supporting the drop, Christian swung off; the cord instantly broke, and he fell to the ground! Rising immediately to his feet, and being a little recovered from the shock, he implored for mercy.

"He was soon helped up the ladder, the drop again raised and secured, the cord spliced, and poor Christian replaced in his first position. During this time, he piteously exclaimed, "Blessed Jesus have mercy on my soul! Lord Jesus help me! Oh! Maj. McFarland, Oh! Capt. Kenman, Oh! Mr. Brady, they are murdering me!" This awful scene, was trying upon the feelings of Sheriff McClelland, but, with great presence of mind and dignified coolness, he had all the fixtures for a second launch adjusted, and at 5 minutes before 1 o'clock, he again cut down the drop and Christian swung off for the second time! After remaining suspended, until life was extinct, the corpse of the malefactor was lowered into his coffin and closed up, then conveyed to his grave."

Trade of the Susquehanna.—From an article in the Harrisburg Chronicle, giving a detailed account of the produce sent to market from the Susquehanna. 4 years ago, we extract the following recapitulation:

	Wheat,	Cloverseed,	Whiskey,	Pork,
Union co.	150,000	6,000	2800	bbls. 1200 tons.
Northland	190,000	3,500	2000	180
Centre	180,000	5,000	1000	
Laurens	100,000		950	100
Clearfield	3,000			
Columbia	100,000	3,000	5000	250
Luzerne	90,000		500	1000 bbl.
Tioga	10,000			
	823,000	17,500	10,350	

The above is exclusive of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, butter, cheese, beeswax, maple sugar, and a variety of agricultural products.

Clearfield county, in addition, furnishes 2000 tons of bituminous coal, and 100 tons of castings and pig iron.

Luzerne furnishes 100,000 bushels of Anthracite coal.

It is a fact well known along the river, that the Coal Mines of Luzerne

county are worked much more extensively now, than they were four years ago. New Iron works have been erected in Centre and Huntingdon counties. We think it fair to estimate the Coal, Pig Metal and Bar Iron that descended the Susquehanna last Spring as the double of what descended in the year 1824. The lumber trade has also very considerably increased, and there is no doubt that this has likewise been the case with flour, wheat, cloverseed, whiskey and pork.

Presidential Election.—The following, we believe, is a correct return of the Election for President of the United States—from which, it will be seen that Gen. JACKSON will have a majority of 95 Electoral votes; a result which astonishes even his warmest advocates:

	JACKSON.	ADAMS.
Maine,	1	8
New-Hampshire,	0	8
Massachusetts,	0	15
Rhode-Island,	0	4
Vermont,	0	7
Connecticut,	0	8
New York,	20	16
New-Jersey,	0	8
Delaware,	0	3
Pennsylvania,	28	0
Maryland,	5	6
Virginia,	24	0
North Carolina,	15	0
South Carolina,	11	0
Georgia,	9	0
Alabama,	5	0
Ohio,	16	0
Kentucky,	14	0
Tennessee,	11	0
Indiana,	5	0
Louisiana,	5	0
Illinois,	3	0
Mississippi,	3	0
Missouri,	3	0
	178	83

Et tu, Brute?—LOUISIANA has given her vote for Gen. JACKSON—Louisiana, the scene both of his glory, and of his errors. She had seen the victor with one hand rescue her city from the public enemy, and with the other put the law and its ministers under his feet.—Must we impute her decision to the triumph of gratitude over her sense of wrong—or, to that bane of all Republics, blind homage to the splendor of military achievement? Be this as it may, tis true she has so decided, and "pity 'tis 'us true." NAT. INT.

Small Pox.—This loathsome disease has reached Chambersburg. The subject at present laboring under it there, is said to be a stranger, who contracted the disease in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Nov. 12.
Vaccination.—It is suggested by our physicians, that no less than 3000 persons have been vaccinated within the last three weeks, children included.—The progress of the Small Pox has been checked, and it is believed that it will in a short time, be entirely and effectually removed. Statesman.

We preceive by a paragraph copied from the Winyaw Intelligencer, that Mr. Mitchell has published a reply to the defence of Col. Hayne, which is promised in the next number of that paper. The public will be anxious to see this reply. Journ.

We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has tendered to Capt. Catesby Jones, of the Navy, the command of the sloop of war *Peacock*, now fitting at New York, for the voyage of exploration in the Pacific and South Polar seas, pursuant to a resolution of Congress of the last session. Nat. Int.

The venerable NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.—Mr. MACON has been a Member of Congress, we think, since the year 1791, a term of thirty-seven years, without intermission—the last fifteen of which, he has been a member of the senate; and it has rarely been the good fortune of any Representative to enjoy so unvaryingly or so highly the confidence of his constituents as he has. Ib.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that spurious dollars are now in circulation, which are in imitation of the Spanish Milled Dollars. Several have been passed in the neighborhood of Alexandria. Two persons have been apprehended on strong suspicion, and committed by the proper authority for further trial. The dollars already discovered to be spurious are dated 1806 and 1808 and will be found well executed. They are rather light, and very much projected on the head side.

The New York American has lately revised the suggestion of so amending the Federal Constitution, that the term of the President of the United States shall be eight or six years, without reeligibility; and already several respectable journals have expressed their approbation of such an amendment. For

ourselves, we have long entertained the opinion that such a modification of the Constitution is desirable; and we incline to think that recent experience has made its expediency so obvious, that public opinion is ripe for it, notwithstanding the general and fortunate repugnance of the People to altering the Constitution. Nat. Int.

We understand, says the Richmond Compiler, that Mr. James Barbour, our Minister at London, has instructed the superintendent of his farm to sow as much wheat as possible, in consequence of the state and prospects of the market in England.

The New Cabinet.—Speculations are afloat as to the probable formation of Gen. JACKSON's Cabinet. The General conceals his thoughts from the "hairs of his head," and is averse to all "understandings." Yet we may be permitted to class the expectants according to public conjectures. The following gentlemen are spoken of:

As Secretary of State.
EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of Louisiana,
HENRY BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York,
GEORGE M'DUFFIE, of South Carolina.

As Secretary of War.
Col. WM. DRAYTON, of South Carolina,
Col. RICH'D M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky,
Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, of Missouri,
Gen. E. P. GAINES, of the Army.

As Secretary of the Treasury.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia,
LANGDON CHEVES, of Pennsylvania,
LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware,
MAHLON DICKERSON, of New-Jersey.

As Secretary of the Navy.
Gen. R. Y. HAYNE, of South Carolina,
Commodore DAVID PORTER,
Mr. HOFFMAN, of New York.

As Attorney General.
GEORGE M'DUFFIE, of South Carolina,
Maj. JOHN H. EATON, of Tennessee,
Maj. W. H. BARRY, of Kentucky,
LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL, of Virginia. [Virginia Free Press.

MARRIED,
On Saturday the 27th ult. by the Rev. D. McConaughy, Mr. JOHN SMITH to Miss ELIZA REID—both of Petersburg, (York Springs.)

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. A. Griffith, Mr. George Stauter, of this county, to Miss Christiana Myers, daughter of the late Rev. Abraham Myers, of Cumberland county.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 23d day of December inst.,

That Valuable FARM, Late of DAVID M'CONAUGHY, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing

430 ACRES, more or less; about 150 of which are cleared, with a due proportion of upland and meadow; and the residue in first-rate Timber-land. The improvements are a

Log House, & large double Log Barn. There is a good site for Water Works on the same—the Conowago creek and another stream running through the land, and can be united. The Timber-land is equal to any in the county of Adams. Any person wishing to purchase, can have the land shewn to them by applying to Matthias Orndorff, living on the premises.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by T. STEVENS, Adm'r. Dec. 2.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December inst., on the premises,

A PLANTATION, situate part in Latimore township, Adams county, and part in York county, one mile from George Deardorff's Mill, adjoining lands of Samuel Burkholder, Adam Hoffman, and others, containing

213 ACRES and allowance, of Patented Land. The improvements are a good two story

LOG HOUSE AND LOG BARN, and an excellent Apple & Peach Orchard; a good Spring near the house, and Springs in every field. The one half of the tract is in excellent Timber. To be sold as the Estate of CONRAD WEAVER, deceased.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by JOHN ALBERT, Adm'r. By the Court, GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk. Dec. 2, 1828.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 24th of December inst., on the premises, a very

VALUABLE PROPERTY, situate in Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams county, Pa. The improvements are a well finished two-story

BRICK HOUSE, 40 feet front, with a back Building of brick; a good Stable; and a spring of water on the lot. The Lot contains near two acres of ground, 80 feet in front, and fronting on Turnpike street. The front building includes a Store Room, 17 by 30 feet, with counter and shelving in good order; attached is a convenient ware-house—it has been occupied as a Store for several years, and is situated in the centre and best part of the village for business—it is worth the attention of Mercantile gentlemen, as there is not a village of the same size, in this state, that vends more goods than this; nor no country more healthy; being only one mile from the York Sulphur Springs, a place of considerable resort. Possession of the Store Room and Cellars, may be had immediately, if required; and of the whole on the first day of April next.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be offered for Rent, on the 25th December, for a term of years. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by JOEL FUNK. Petersburg, (York Springs,) Dec. 2.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 26th of December inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, 2½ miles from Oxford, and one from the Turnpike leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, adjoining lands of John Patterson and others, containing

249 ACRES, more or less, of Patented Land. About 180 Acres are cleared—the residue in good Timber. The improvements are a large two-story

Brick House, a Brick Barn, 100 feet by 50, a Stone Spring house, over a never failing spring; and a good Orchard. There is a pump near the door. There is a Tanyard on the premises, which has not been used for some time.

The Big Conowago runs along the side of the property; and affords a very eligible site for Water Works. Any person wishing to view the Property, will be shown it by Abraham Fickes, living thereon, or either of the Administrators. An indisputable title will be given. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by DANIEL DIEHL, THOMAS EHRHART, Adm'rs of DANIEL SLAGLE, dec'd. By the Court, GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk. Dec. 2.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

TWO FARMS FOR RENT.

WILL be Rented, by Public Vendue, at Daniel Hossler's Tavern, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike, on Saturday the 20th of December instant,

TWO FARMS.

The one containing 200 Acres, more or less, situate in Siraban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York: the improvements on which are a two-story Log House, a good Barn, a Well of Water near the door, &c.

The other is situated in the same township, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 Acres, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn, a well near the door, and an Orchard. Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when due attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by CORNELIUS LOTT, Executor of George Bercaw, dec'd. Dec. 2.

The Officers of the Hunters-Town Company, AND the Treasurer, and Constables holding Warrants in their hands for collection, are requested to meet at the house of John Brough, on Saturday the 6th of December next. JOHN GRAFT. Nov. 25.

BALTIMORE & CHIO BAIL ROAD.

PROPOSALS for the graduation of this Road will be received at the hotel of Mr. Joseph Talbott, Fredericktown, Md. from the 5th to the 10th of December. This portion of Road extends from the western base of the Chapel Ridge to the western base of the Catocatin Mountain, comprehending the "Point of Rocks," on the northern margin of the Potomac River. It will be divided into suitable sections for contract.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the construction of the masonry which may be requisite. It is expected that strangers will accompany their Proposals with testimonials of character and capacity. The Superintendent of the Road will attend and give such information and explanations as those disposed to contract may desire.

S. H. LONG, President Board of Engineers. Baltimore, Nov. 25.

Domestic Attachment.

Nicholas Swingle, vs. James Beggs and Caleb Harlan. Domestic Attachment in the Common Pleas of Adams county.

THE subscribers, Trustees in this Domestic Attachment, give notice, that they will meet at the house of James Gourley, in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, on the 16th day of January next, when and where they require all persons indebted to the defendants, or either of them, to pay and deliver to us, all sums of money and property, due and belonging to the said defendants, or either of them; and, also, all Creditors of the said defendants, or either of them, to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands on said day.

N. B. Some claims were presented to former Trustees, which were not properly authenticated, and cannot be received or allowed, unless presented anew, with the proper proof.

THOMAS C. REED, WM. MCLELLAN, Jr., THOS. J. COOPER, Trustees. Nov. 25.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 12th of December next, **A FARM,**

situate in Frederick county, Md. containing 186 Acres of Land, of an excellent quality; a large proportion of which is heavily timbered. This farm lies in the fork of Monocacy and Piney creek, adjoining lands of John McKaleb, John Harris, Wm. Harris, and the heirs of Jacob Sheets; about equidistant between Emmitsburg and Taneytown, (not more than 6 miles from either.) The improvements are a

Log House and Barn, a good stone spring-house, and a large Apple and Peach Orchard.—I deem it unnecessary to say any thing in favor of this property, as persons who wish to purchase will inquire, and know that there has been as good crops raised on this place as any in the county. The Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale. MATTHIAS STEIGERS. Nov. 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday the 5th day of December next,

A certain Tract of Land, containing 207 Acres, more or less, situate in Frankford township, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Daniel Rex, Samuel McDowell, Peter Stoneberger, and others, and has thereon erected a two story

Log Dwelling-House and Kitchen, and other back buildings, a double Log Barn, a DISTILLERY, & a good Orchard—all in good repair.

Any person wishing to purchase, can have a view of the property, by applying to Alexander Kerr or Peter Stoneberger, of the same township.

HENRY LOGAN, ANN LOGAN, Adm'rs. of James Logan, dec'd. Nov. 25.

N. B. If not sold on said day, or previous, it will be Rented for one year.

Columbia.—There is a rumour that application will be made to Bolivar to accept the Imperial Crown as the only mode to secure tranquility; and it is further said that he will accept it. The idea is, that the future title of the country may be the Empire of Bolivia, or the Empire of the Andes. Orders have been received from Bolivar to augment the army to 40,000 men for a campaign against Peru, to be under the command of Gen. Sucre, Bolivar joining him with his forces. The navy is fitting for active service, and efforts are making to pay the interest on the national debt.

From the National Intelligencer.

The contest is over. The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States have been chosen in almost every State of this Union; and sufficient returns have already been received to leave no doubt that a large majority of the Electors chosen are friendly to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

Should he live,* therefore, to enjoy the honor, it may be regarded as certain that Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is to be the next President of the United States.

That this result is as contrary to our expectations, as it is foreign to our wishes, abundant proof has been furnished by our columns for the last two years, and especially for the last six months.

The grounds of our opposition to the election of the General to the Presidency, it were needless here diffusively to repeat. They are in possession of our readers, and may be traced in broad characters on our columns. Avoiding all reference to alleged defects of personal character, on which we had no sufficient information to enable us to urge them—resting solely on the records of the country, and undisputed public testimony, we have believed, and have constantly represented, his habits of action to be unfavorable to the discreet exercise of that subdued authority which belongs to the chief executive officer of a Republic, the sovereignty of which resides in the Representatives of the People and of the states in Congress assembled. We have, excepted of any such objection, been opposed most decidedly to his election, for the reason, that he was supported for the Presidency solely on the ground of military achievement, and imputed military talent, and that he would owe his elevation, if chosen, to the principle which has been destructive of those eminent Republics, of whose existence history affords the only trace, except the monuments of their fallen grandeur, which even antiquarian research can scarcely detect in the deserts by which they are encompassed.

We have founded our disbelief of the event, which is now known to have occurred, upon the trust that we have had in the intelligence of the People, and in their respect for the lessons of experience, and for the advice of contemporary wisdom. That disbelief has been strengthened by concurrent testimony, which appeared to us to be entitled to credit, that a majority of the virtuous and enlightened of the land were arrayed in favor of the present Administration, under the conviction, in which we have fully participated, that its only object has been the public good—the protection of all the interests of the country, the cultivation of its resources, and the prosecution of the legitimate and laudable ends of Republican Government.

In the total disappointment of our wishes and expectations, by the result of this contest, we can truly say, with the illustrious Jefferson, that our confidence in the durability of this Government has been more impaired than by any other event which has occurred since its existence. Not that we fear that, during the Administration of Gen. Jackson, the sovereign power will be usurped, or the Union dissolved. Of these dire events we have no immediate apprehension. But the event has demonstrated that it is in the power of a few wily intriguers, availing themselves of the casual popularity of a successful soldier, to possess themselves of the high places of the Republic, to the exclusion of talent, virtue, and eminent public merit, sedulously and successfully devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the country. It has established (more ominously still) that the People of this Republic are not proof against the glare and delusions of military fame; and that though the Republic may be safe under Andrew Jackson, with but a few regiments of well disposed soldiers in camp or garrison, it may at some day, not far distant, become, under the same sort of influence, subject to the sway of some soldier of fortune, with victorious legions under his command, whose large ambition the constitutional honors of the country may suffice not to gratify.

So much for the forebodings of what may happen in time to come. We will for the present, dwell no longer upon that painful theme.

Assuming for a moment that Gen. Jackson is to be President of the United States for the next term of that office, we wish that his Administration may redound to his own honor, and to the national prosperity; that he may follow in the footsteps of the illustrious men who have preceded him in office; that for his landmarks and guides, he may take their submission to the laws, their regard for personal rights, their devotion exclusively to the public good—that he

*And we hope he will live. The distraction of the country, which would be caused by his death, may be faintly imagined, but with no approach to the reality of its evils.

may repel the officious intrusion of the interested counselors by whom he will find himself surrounded, and listen to the dictates only of good morals and of sound discretion—that in his public policy, he will cultivate harmony at home, and peace abroad; that he will, in short, so conduct the affairs of the Government, as to disappoint all the predictions and all the fears of his adversaries, and fulfil all the hopes of his honest supporters.

For ourselves, we have a plain path before us. The public good our polar star; by it shall we direct our steps; trusting that our friends, who travel with us in pursuit of that object, will never have occasion to complain that we have either deceived or deserted them: Peace abroad, perfect toleration and tranquility at home, and the cultivation of the intellectual and physical resources of the country—these are the cardinal principles of good government; and to these objects this print will be devoted hereafter, as it is now, and has been heretofore.

Of Mr. Adams, the incumbent of the Presidency, we cannot trust ourselves now to speak as we think he deserves. History will record the merits of his prosperous and peaceful administration of public affairs; and posterity, if not the present generation, will render homage to his more than Roman virtues.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The New York Journal of Commerce says, the advices from the seat of war in the East, are important, though not unexpected. The Russian Army through the whole line of its operations, is on the retreat, unless perhaps before Varna; though the London Sun had received at a quarter past four on the 17th, advices from Frankfort to the 9th, saying, that it was a current report on change that day, that the siege of Varna was raised, and that the Russian Army was in full retreat to the Danube! Previous accounts from that fortress via Odessa, spoke of its reduction with confidence, and it was reported that the Captain Pacha had offered to retire, if he could be allowed to do it unmolested. This report was believed by none in London; but on the contrary, that the Russian army before that place, was in a wretched condition. The Turks are now on the offensive, and Hussein Bey, at the head of 70,000 men, is in full pursuit on their retreat from Shoumla. It was confidently expected that he would bring his forces upon the rear of the Russians before Varna, and thus raise the siege. In confirmation of this we have under date of Berlin, Oct. 6th, the following:—On the 26th of Sept. a manifesto was issued at St. Petersburg, ordering a levy of four men of every 500 of the population. This levy is to be extended to the whole empire, with the exception of Bessarabia and Georgia. The preamble of the manifesto is in the following terms:—Notwithstanding the success of our arms in the present war against the Ottoman Porte, and our sincere wish to put an end to hostilities, the enemy, by his refusal to listen to our proposals for peace, and his obstinacy, obliges us to take new measures for prosecuting this war; and we consider it necessary to make our army complete." (Estimating the population liable to the levy now ordered, at 30,000,000, the number of recruits will be 240,000 men.) It appears then that the present campaign is no longer matter of speculation. The immense preparations of Nicholas are lost, and his proud army which was to gallop over the Balkan and chase the Turks across the Hellespont, is reduced to the humiliating alternative of retiring, by forced marches, within the acknowledged boundaries of Russia.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 22.

The Russian Army, which retreated from before Semnitza, arrived on the 15th of September, at Bajarschick. It was presumed that it would not delay to continue its march to Isakhtchka. In consequence of the daily attacks of Hussein Bey, the general retreat of the Russians may be easily accelerated; & Varna delivered, especially if the reports that have been in circulation these four days should be confirmed. It is said that, in consequence of a sortie by the garrison of Silistria, which was 25,000 men strong, the army of Gen. Roth, besieging that place, has been totally beaten and dispersed. It is added, that whatever part fell not into the hands of the Turks has sought its safety in flight, leaving thirty pieces of cannon behind, and that it was not till evening that the troops could be rallied.—The Turks have destroyed all the works of the Russians, so that there is no chance of even dreaming to recommence the siege. On account of this check, Gen. Roth has been dismissed.

However, as the direct communications with Varna, by way of Choumla, are interrupted, these statements seem to require confirmation. Prince Sharsbatoff is to re-organize the corps of Gen. Roth.

Extensive of the bridges over the Danube, which the Turks possess at Gurgovo and Silistria, they have likewise other passages, near Semnitza and elsewhere, where they fortify themselves without any opposition. It is therefore, to be feared, that as the Russian army has not a single point of retreat near Isakhtchka, the Turks will push into the principalities upon several points, and lay that country waste, in such a manner as to render it impossible, or at least very hazardous, to seek winter quarters in the principalities. The boldest minds are struck with sinister presentiments.

Notes upon the seat of War between Turkey and Russia.

The Balkan mountains, which extend from the Euxine or Black Sea in the East, to the Adriatic in the West, a distance of 500 miles, are the same with the ancient Hæmus. The passes of this great range of mountains, through which the Russians must pass to reach Constantinople, are the scenes of the present conflict. In former Wars, Russia has never penetrated the Balkan, and the last accounts render it probable that the march of the invader will again be arrested at this point.

Shoumla or Choumla, a celebrated fortress, is situated in the northern terrace of the Balkan, 120 miles, only, N. N. W. of Constantinople. This town famous for withstanding and repulsing the Russians in 1810, has become still more memorable by the events of the present War. The Russians sat down before it on the 28th July, and the latest advices left them still engaged in its siege, and roughly handled by the climate and desperate sorties of the Turks. The town contains 60,000 inhabitants—glitters with domes and minarets, and is powerfully fortified. Hussein Pacha the most celebrated of the Turkish Generals, commands the Garrison composed of 100,000 men, and employing 5000 cannon.

Turnova, formerly the capital of Bulgaria, commands another pass of the Balkan, east of Choumla, and the roads leading upon Adrianople.

The third important pass of the Balkan chain, is commanded by the fortified town of Sophia, the ancient Triaditza, by the Emperor Justinian. The roads from Constantinople to Venice and to Hungary, lead through Sophia. These three places command the passes of Mount Hæmus.

Varna, now blockaded by the Russians, is on the Black Sea in the province of Bulgaria. It is a powerful fortress and a great port. Here the Hungarians were defeated in 1444, with great slaughter, and the loss of their King Ladislaus IV.

Ismail, a celebrated fortress on the northern bank of the Danube, in the province of Moldavia, the ancient Dacia. Here the Turks and the Russians have often met in battle. Ismail was taken by Suwarrow in 1796. Sung by Byron in Don Juan.

The Russians have left many strong defenses in the rear, imitating the system of Napoleon, by pushing heavy masses into the heart of a country, and leaving garrisons, their communications with the centre being cut off, to fall of themselves. Whether this course will be pursued in the case of Choumla, is a problem which now interests the attention of the world.

Various roads lead into Constantinople from the different passes of the Balkan. It is supposed, that if Choumla is masked or taken, the Russians will take the route to Constantinople along the shores of the Euxine, for the convenience of communication with their fleet. This route leaves Adrianople, the capital of Roumelia, to the right, and besides the convenience mentioned above, has the additional one of interposing no fortress to impede their advance.

All accounts agree that the force, zeal and resolution of the Turks, were much underrated. The Standard of the Prophet once raised, and we believe the population of Turkey, like that of France at the cry of Liberty in 1792, will rise en masse and overwhelm the invaders.

For much of the geographical information above we are indebted to the U. S. Gazette.

The Young Napoleon.—An article from Vienna mentions the arrival of 24 battalions and 28 troops of horse, amounting in all to 30,000 men, with 60 pieces of artillery in the camp near Drey Kirschen, whither the Emperor had proceeded from Baden, and adds: "As they defiled before his Majesty, the young Duke of Reichstadt, (the son of Napoleon), who appeared for the first time in uniform, attracted general and universal attention. Joy beamed in his countenance. Her Majesty the Highness the Arch Duchess Harriet, and her family, followed the Emperor in their carriages on his return to Baden."

This young Duke of Reichstadt must now be about eighteen years of age.—

How rapid the flight, and how numerous the changes of time! It seems but as a reminiscence of recent labor, when we recorded the repudiation by the great Napoleon of his favorite Josephine—the gorgeous celebration of his marriage with the Austrian Princess, now Duchess of Parma—the birth of the long wished for son—and his cradle coronation as King of Rome!—And what revolutions have happened since! How do events of deep and highest moment crowd upon the mind in awful and splendid array; like the thick coming fancies of a dream, bringing the multifarious acts and incidents of a long series of years into the narrow space of an hour's fitful slumber! The glorious scenes at Dresden, where Kings and Emperors were rivals in doing the child of fortune homage—the splendid campaign of Moscow—the rout and overthrow!—the great contest at Leipzig against Europe in arms!—the disastrous result—the turning of the weapon back upon the haughty foe—the siege and fall of Paris—Elba—the return and the triumphal march to the famous seat of his glory—the Champ de Mars, where the Emperor once more found himself surrounded by France in arms—the field of Waterloo, and the awful catastrophe which, at a blow, hurled him from the giddy height of fortune—and the inglorious flight—the Bourbon re-ascends—the mighty family of Napoleon is dispersed—St. Helena—and a thousand other scenes and incidents of subsequent occurrence—all—all crowd upon the imagination, like rapid changing vicissitudes of the drama. And where are Napoleon and Josephine—Alexander and the Bourbon—Murat and Ney—and many other of the princes and nobles who bore conspicuous and splendid parts in the great twenty years' tragedies, and great melo-dramas of Europe?—Alas! "Echo answers Where?" But the blood of the conqueror flows in the veins of the young Duke of Reichstadt—and though mingled with that of the house of Hapsburgh, yet there is the blood of Maria Theresa also.—And who can tell but the boy now "first in uniform," sprang from such parentage, may not yet perform some splendid part in a world which, less than fifteen years ago, trembled beneath his father's tread!—N. Y. Com. Adv.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.

An occurrence of an awful and painful nature took place about half past 2 o'clock yesterday in the boarding house, No. 25, William street, occupied by Mrs. Ursula Newman. While the boarders were at dinner, a man named Richard Johnson, entered the room with a child in his arms, and locked the door after him. Putting the key in his pocket, he approached Mrs. Newman, and, after some conversation with her, which we are unable to relate, she endeavored to take the child from him, in which she succeeded, and called out to a female who was in the room, to open the door, but being informed that the door was locked and Johnson had the key, she immediately ran to the window, which she hoisted and jumped out on the platform, and ran into the back parlor or sitting room. Johnson immediately followed her, and while she was sitting on the sofa, fired a pistol at her, the contents of which lodged in her left arm. The ruffian then fled from the room and ran up stairs, where he re-loaded the pistol. In about three minutes he returned and came into the room, threatening to shoot any person who should interfere. Those who were present were so much paralyzed by the menaces of the wretch, that they offered no positive resistance, when he again took deliberate aim and fired at his unfortunate victim.

Owing to the pistol being heavily charged, it burst in his hand, and the fragments flew in every direction. He was, however, so near to the object of his revenge, that she received a portion of its contents in her right breast, and one of her daughters, a young woman about 19 years of age, who was supporting her mother, had her left hand dreadfully lacerated by the bursting of the pistol. One of Johnson's hands was also very much shattered. After attempting to escape, but he was fortunately secured and carried to Bridewell.

Mrs. Newman, died on Saturday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, A. M. Amputation has been performed upon the arm of Johnson, her murderer.

It is stated in a New York paper, that the mediate cause of Johnson's act was a refusal on the part of Mrs. Newman, to acknowledge as theirs a child about two years old, which he had just brought from the country.

ed a circular from the council of the "Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of public Schools," containing a memorial to the next Legislature; to which it is requested signers may be obtained. The subject of education,

to every government, is an all important one, and to this country it is more peculiarly so.—The very nature of our constitution, which gives to the people the selection of their rulers, renders it absolutely necessary, that those electors should have sufficient cultivation to judge, generally, of the manner in which public officers have discharged their duties. When this is the case, the inflammatory productions of the demagogue, or the insidious arts of the interested politician, will be unable to effect aught against the stability of our republican institutions. We have said that, in this country, the diffusion of knowledge was particularly necessary. The prospects of this government point out that, at this time, it is obligatory on all who wish it well, to exert themselves in the cause of the general diffusion of education. Manufactures since the late tariff law, are springing up in different sections of the Union. The workmen of Europe, allured by higher wages, will emigrate in thousands to this country. The ignorance of these oppressed and abused people is known to all. This mass of ignorance can alone be successfully met by a proportionally increased degree of intelligence. We hope that all will feel themselves interested in this subject, and press upon their representatives the necessity of increasing and enlarging the avenues to knowledge. Education, generally diffused, will make us a happier, more virtuous, and more powerful people.—

For KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

Harrisburg Argus.

Singular fact.—The Georgia Messenger, in noticing the recent murder of a Mr. Early, in Texas, by Isaac B. Desha, says, it is supposed that Early was the son of Gov. Early, of Georgia, the same who, about two years since, murdered an individual in that State. He made his escape, and the fact of his murder is the first that has since been heard of him. It is singular that both Desha and Early should have been the sons of men filling the highest office in their respective States—that both should have committed murder—that both should have eluded justice—and that, meeting afterwards in a distant and comparatively unsettled country, one should fall by the hands of the other.—It is a literal fulfilment of that passage of the Bible which declares, that "Who-so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." There is something, too, like retribution in one murderer's becoming the victim of another. It is "even handed justice, returning the poison'd chalice" to the lips of one who had himself administered it to his fellow-being. Virginian.

Post-Master at New York.—S. L. GORNEUR, Esq. of New York, has been appointed Postmaster of that city.—Mr. Gorneur is the son-in-law of Col. MONROE, and though a gentleman of high respectability, to whom the attention of the Government might well be drawn for his individual and estimable qualities, the appointment has undoubtedly been made with a particular and kind regard to the feelings of Col. MONROE, to whom it will, without doubt, prove a source of comfort. Gazette.

North Carolina Gold.—We have been favored with the sight of a letter to a gentleman in this City, from a correspondent at Hamptonville, in North Carolina, giving an account of the quantities of Gold lately found in that part of the country. A new mine has been discovered about five miles from Hamptonville, which is thought to promise well. At a mine in Anson county, a lump of the metal has been found weighing 43 pounds avoirdupois, entirely solid and estimated to be worth from \$2500 to \$3000. Of course, this success has produced some excitement in a neighboring county, and many workmen have abandoned their usual occupations to search for gold. At Capp's mine, about 100 hands are at work, finding from one to five dollars worth a day. It is generally found in fine particles and perfectly pure. Large pieces are rarely met with. The largest ever found in North Carolina was that found some years since in Cambarra county. It weighed 28 lb. and was worth about \$8000. The writer proceeds to say: "It is a fine source of profit to the proprietors of the soil, for it is the poorest land where it is most found. I am told that two merchants in Charlotte, sixty miles from this place, have bought this year fifty thousand dollars worth of gold dust. They pay at the rate of about ninety cents per penny-weight."

N. Y. Eve. Post.

A CASES OMISSION.

Charles Hammond, Esq. of Cincinnati, an able jurist, asserts, that should Gen.

ter the electoral vote is given on the first Wednesday in December, and before he can be inaugurated on the 4th of March, there is no provision in the Constitution for administering the Government.

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The contest is over. The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States have been chosen in almost every State of this Union; and sufficient returns have already been received to leave no doubt that a large majority of the Electors chosen are friendly to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

Should he live,* therefore, to enjoy the honor, it may be regarded as certain that ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, is to be the next President of the United States.

That this result is as contrary to our expectations, as it is foreign to our wishes, abundant proof has been furnished by our columns for the last two years, and especially for the last six months.

The grounds of our opposition to the election of the General to the Presidency, it were needless here diffusively to repeat. They are in possession of our readers, and may be traced in broad characters on our columns. Avoiding all reference to alleged defects of personal character, on which we had no sufficient information to enable us to urge them—resting solely on the records of the country, and undisputed public testimony, we have believed, and have constantly represented, his habits of action to be unfavorable to the discreet exercise of that subdued authority which belongs to the chief executive officer of a Republic, the sovereignty of which resides in the Representatives of the People and of the States in Congress assembled. We have, exclusively of any such objection, been opposed most decidedly to his election, for the reason, that he was supported for the Presidency solely on the ground of military achievement, and imputed military talent, and that he would owe his elevation, if chosen, to the principle which has been destructive of those eminent Republics, of whose existence History affords the only trace, except the monuments of their fallen grandeur, which even antiquarian research can scarcely detect in the deserts by which they are encompassed.

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In the total disappointment of our wishes and expectations, by the result of this contest, we can truly say, with the illustrious Jefferson, that our confidence in the durability of this Government has been more impaired than by any other event which has occurred since its existence. Not that we fear that, during the Administration of Gen. Jackson, the sovereign power will be usurped, or the Union dissolved. Of these dire events we have no immediate apprehension. But the event has demonstrated that it is in the power of a few wily intriguers, availing themselves of the casual popularity of a successful soldier, to possess themselves of the high places of the Republic, to the exclusion of talent, virtue, and eminent public merit, sedulously and successfully devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the country. It has established (more ominously still) that the People of this Republic are not proof against the glare and the delusions of military fame: and that though the Republic may be safe under ANDREW JACKSON, with but a few regiments of well disposed soldiers in camp or garrison, it may at some day, not far distant, become, under the same sort of influence, subject to the sway of some soldier of fortune, with victorious legions under his command, whose large ambition the constitutional honors of the country may suffice not to gratify.

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The Russian Army, which retreated from before Schumla, arrived on the 15th of September, at Bajardschick. It was presumed that it would not delay to continue its march to Isakichka. In consequence of the daily attacks of Hussein Bey, the general retreat of the Russians may be easily accelerated, & Varna delivered, especially if the reports that have been in circulation these four days should be confirmed. It is said that, in consequence of a sortie by the garrison of Silistria, which was 25,000 men strong, the army of Gen. Roth, besieging that place, has been totally beaten and dispersed. It is added, that whatever part fell not into the hands of the Turks has sought its safety in flight, leaving thirty pieces of cannon behind, and that it was not till evening that the troops could be rallied.—The Turks have destroyed all the works of the Russians; so that there is no chance of even dreaming to recommence the siege. On account of this check, Gen. Roth has been dismissed from his command, as it is asserted.—However, as the direct communications with Varna, by way of Choumla, are interrupted, these statements seem to require confirmation. Prince Sharschew is to re-organize the corps of Gen. Roth.

Exclusive of the bridges over the Danube, which the Turks possess at Giurgevo and Silistria, they have likewise other passages, near Semnitz and elsewhere, where they fortify themselves without any opposition. It is therefore, to be feared, that as the Russian army has not a single point of retreat near Isakichka, the Turks will push into the principalities upon several points, and lay that country waste, in such a manner as to render it impossible, or at least very hazardous, to seek winter quarters in the principalities. The boldest minds are struck with sinister presentiments.

Notes upon the seat of War between Turkey and Russia.

The Balkan mountains, which extend from the Euxine or Black Sea in the East, to the Adriatic in the West, a distance of 500 miles, are the same with the ancient Hæmus. The passes of this great range of mountains, through which the Russians must pass to reach Constantinople, are the scenes of the present conflict. In former Wars, Russia has never penetrated the Balkan, and the last accounts render it probable that the march of the invader will again be arrested at this point.

Shumla or Choumla, a celebrated fortress, is situated in the northern terrace of the Balkan, 120 miles, only, N. N. W. of Constantinople. This town famous for withstanding and repulsing the Russians in 1810, has become still more memorable by the events of the present War. The Russians sat down before it on the 28th July, and the latest advices left them still engaged in its siege and roughly handled by the climate and desperate sorties of the Turks. The town contains 60,000 inhabitants—glitters with domes and minarets, and is powerfully fortified. Hussein Pacha the most celebrated of the Turkish Generals, commands the Garrison composed of 100,000 men, and employing 5000 cannon.

Ternova, formerly the capital of Bulgaria, commands another pass of the Balkan, east of Choumla, and the roads leading upon Adrianople.

The third important pass of the Balkan chain, is commanded by the fortified town of Sophia, the ancient Triaditze, by the Emperor Justinian. The roads from Constantinople to Venice and to Hungary, lead through Sophia. These three places command the passes of Mount Hæmus.

Varna, now blockaded by the Russians, is on the Black Sea in the province of Bulgaria. It is a powerful fortress and a great port. Here the Hungarians were defeated in 1444, with great slaughter, and the loss of their King Ladislaus IV.

Ismail, a celebrated fortress on the northern bank of the Danube, in the province of Moldavia, the ancient Dacia. Here the Turks and the Russians have often met in battle. Ismail was taken by Suwarrow in 1796. Sung by Byron in Don Juan.

The Russians have left many strong defences in the rear, imitating the system of Napoleon, by pushing heavy masses into the heart of a country, and leaving garrisons, their communications with the centre being cut off, to fall of themselves. Whether this course will be pursued in the case of Choumla, is a problem which now interests the attention of the world.

Various roads lead into Constantinople from the different passes of the Balkan. It is supposed, that if Choumla is masked or taken, the Russians will take the route to Constantinople along the shores of the Euxine, for the convenience of communication with their fleet. This route leaves Adrianople, the capital of Roumelia, to the right, and besides the convenience mentioned above, has the additional one of interposing no fortress to impede their advance.

All accounts agree that the force, zeal and resolution of the Turks, were much underrated. The Standard of the Prophet once raised, and we believe the population of Turkey, like that of France at the cry of Liberty in 1792, will rise en masse and overwhelm the invaders.

For much of the geographical information above we are indebted to the U. S. Gazette.

The Young Napoleon.—An article from Vienna mentions the arrival of 24 battalions and 28 troops of horse, amounting in all to 30,000 men, with 80 pieces of artillery, in the camp near Drey Kirschen, whither the Emperor had proceeded from Baden, and adds:—

“As they defiled before his Majesty, the young Duke of Reichstadt, (the son of Napoleon,) who appeared for the first time in uniform, attracted general and universal attention. Joy beamed in his countenance. Her Majesty the Duchess of Parma, and her Imperial Highness the Arch Duchess Harriet, and her family, followed the Emperor in their carriages on his return to Baden.”

This young Duke of Reichstadt must now be about eighteen years of age.—

How rapid the flight, and how numerous the changes of time! It seems but as a reminiscence of recent labor, when we recorded the repudiation by the great Napoleon of his favorite Josephine—the gorgeous celebration of his marriage with the Austrian Princess, now Duchess of Parma—the birth of the long wished for son—and his cradle-coronation as King of Rome!—And what revolutions have happened since! How do events of deep and highest moment crowd upon the mind in awful and splendid array, like the thick coming fancies of a dream, bringing the multifarious acts and incidents of a long series of years into the narrow space of an hour's fitful slumber! The glorious scenes at Dresden, where Kings and Emperors were rivals in doing the child of fortune homage—the splendid campaign of Moscow—the rout and overthrow!—the great contest at Leipzig against Europe in arms!—the disastrous result—the turning of the weapon back upon the haughty foe—the siege and fall of Paris—Elba—the return and the triumphal march to the famous seat of his glory—the Champ de Mars, where the Emperor once more found himself surrounded by France in arms—the field of Waterloo, and the awful catastrophe which, at a blow, hurled him from the giddy height of fortune—and the inglorious flight—the Bourbon re-ascends—the mighty family of Napoleon is dispersed—St. Helena—and a thousand other scenes and incidents of subsequent occurrence—all—all crowd upon the imagination, like rapid changing vicissitudes of the drama. And where are Napoleon and Josephine—Alexander and the Bourbon—Murat and Ney—and many other of the princes and nobles who bore conspicuous and splendid parts in the great twenty years' tragedies, and great melo-dramas of Europe?—Alas! “*Echo answers Where?*” But the blood of the conqueror flows in the veins of the young Duke of Reichstadt—and though mingled with that of the house of Hapsburgh, yet there is the blood of Maria Theresa also.—And who can tell but the boy now “first in uniform,” sprang from such parentage, may not yet perform some splendid part in a world which, less than fifteen years ago, trembled beneath his father's tread! N. F. Com. Adv.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.

An occurrence of an awful and painful nature took place about half past 2 o'clock yesterday in the boarding house, No. 25, William-street, occupied by Mrs. Ursula Newman. While the boarders were at dinner, a man named Richard Johnson, entered the room with a child in his arms, and locked the door after him. Putting the key in his pocket, he approached Mrs. Newman, and, after some conversation with her, which we are unable to relate, she endeavored to take the child from him, in which she succeeded, and called out to a female who was in the room, to open the door, but being informed that the door was locked and Johnson had the key, she immediately ran to the window, which she hoisted and jumped out on the platform, and ran into the back parlor or sitting room. Johnson immediately followed her, and while she was sitting on the sofa, fired a pistol at her, the contents of which lodged in her left arm. The ruffian then fled from the room and ran up stairs, where he re-loaded the pistol. In about three minutes he returned and came into the room, threatening to shoot any person who should interfere. Those who were present were so much paralyzed by the menaces of the wretch, that they offered no positive resistance, when he again took deliberate aim and fired at his unfortunate victim.

Owing to the pistol being heavily charged, it burst in his hand, and the fragments flew in every direction. He was, however, so near to the object of his revenge, that he received a portion of its contents in her right breast, and one of her daughters, a young woman about 19 years of age, who was supporting her mother, had her left hand dreadfully lacerated by the bursting of the pistol. One of Johnson's hands was also very much shattered. After discharging the pistol the second time, he attempted to escape, but he was fortunately secured and carried to Bridewell.

Mrs. Newman, died on Saturday, between eleven and twelve o'clock. A. M. Amputation has been performed upon the arm of Johnson, her murderer.

It is stated in a New York paper, that the mediate cause of Johnson's act was a refusal on the part of Mrs. Newman, to acknowledge as *theirs* a child about two years old, which he had just brought from the country.

EDUCATION.—We have received a circular from the council of the “Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of public Schools,” containing a memorial to the next Legislature; to which it is requested signers may be obtained. The subject of education,

to every government, is an important one, and to this country it is more peculiarly so.—The very nature of our constitution, which gives to the people the selection of their rulers, renders it absolutely necessary, that these electors should have sufficient cultivation to judge, generally, of the manner in which public officers have discharged their duties. When this is the case, the inflammatory productions of the demagogue, or the insidious arts of the interested politician, will be unable to effect aught against the stability of our republican institutions. We have said that, in this country, the diffusion of knowledge was particularly necessary. The prospects of this government point out that, at this time, it is obligatory on all who wish it well, to exert themselves in the cause of the general diffusion of education. Manufactures since the late tariff law, are springing up in different sections of the Union. The workmen of Europe, allured by higher wages, will emigrate in thousands to this country. The ignorance of these oppressed and abused people is known to all. This mass of ignorance can alone be successfully met by a proportionally increased degree of intelligence. We hope that all will feel themselves interested in this subject, and press upon their representatives the necessity of increasing and enlarging the avenues to knowledge. Education, generally diffused, will make us a happier, more virtuous, and more powerful people.—**FOR KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.**

Harrisburg Argus.

Singular fact.—The Georgia Messenger, in noticing the recent murder of a Mr. Early, in Texas, by Isaac B. Desha, says, it is supposed that Early was the son of Gov. Early, of Georgia, the same who, about two years since, murdered an individual in that State. He made his escape, and the fact of his murder is the first that has since been heard of him. It is singular that both Desha and Early should have been the sons of men filling the highest office in their respective States—that both should have committed murder—that both should have eluded justice—and that, meeting afterwards in a distant and comparatively unsettled country, one should fall by the hands of the other.—It is a literal fulfilment of that passage of the Bible which declares, that “Who-so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.” There is something, too, like retribution in one murderer's becoming the victim of another. It is “even handed justice; returning the poison'd chalice” to the lips of one who had himself administered it to his fellow-being. *Virginian.*

Post-Master at New York.—S. L. GOVERNOR, Esq. of New York, has been appointed Postmaster of that city.—Mr. Governor is the son-in-law of Col. MONROE, and though a gentleman of high respectability, to whom the attention of the Government might well be drawn for his individual and estimable qualities, the appointment has no doubt been made with a particular and kind regard to the feelings of Col. MONROE, to whom it will, without doubt, prove a source of comfort. *Gazette.*

North Carolina Gold.—We have been favored with the sight of a letter to a gentleman in this City, from a correspondent at Hamptonville, in North Carolina, giving an account of the quantities of Gold lately found in that part of the country. A new mine has been discovered about five miles from Hamptonville, which is thought to promise well. At a mine in Anson county, a lump of the metal has been found weighing 15 pounds avoirdupois, entirely solid and estimated to be worth from \$2500 to \$3000. Of course, this success has produced some excitement in a neighboring county, and many workmen have abandoned their usual occupations to search for gold. At Capp's mine, about 100 hands are at work, finding from one to five dollars worth a day. It is generally found in fine particles and perfectly pure. Large pieces are rarely met with. The largest ever found in North Carolina was that found some years since in Cambaras county. It weighed 28 lb. and was worth about \$8000. The writer proceeds to say:

“It is a fine source of profit to the proprietors of the soil, for it is the *poorest land* where it is most found. I am told that two merchants in Charlotte, sixty miles from this place, have bought this year fifty thousand dollars worth of gold dust. They pay at the rate of about ninety cents per penny-weight.”

N. F. Eve. Post.

A CASE'S OMISSIONS.

Charles Hammond, Esq. of Cincinnati, an able jurist, asserts, that should General Jackson, the President elect, die after the electoral vote is given on the first Wednesday in December, and before he can be inaugurated on the 4th of March, there is no provision in the Constitution for administering the Government.

